EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1889.-SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 317

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Dr. Hamilton's Wonderful

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WASHINGTON INAUGURATED

The Ceremonies and Enthusiasm of a Noted Day.

BEGINNING OF NATIONAL LIFE.

The Journey From Mount Vernon to New York-Incidents on the Way -The Customs of Our Ancestors.

One Hundred Years Ago.



EEORGE Washington esq., of Virginia, as the eminent patriot is styled in the only ancient records of this republic was declared president of the United States by the unanimous vote of the first electoral college, on the 6th day of April, 1789. With him was associated John Adams, of Massachusetts, as vice-president

On the 14th of April Charles Thompson, who had been for fifteen years the secretary of the continental congress, and who was chosen by the first national congress as its messenger, arrived at the gates of Mount Vernon, bearing the official notification of the election. The memorable document rend: [Seal.] Be it known, That the senate and house of representatives of the United States

of America, being convened in the city and state of New York, the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand sever hundred and eighty-nine, the underwritten appointed president of the senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes of the electors, did, in the presence of the said senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the electors for the president and for a vice-president, by which it appears that George Washington, esquire, was unanumously elected, agreeably to the constitution, to the office of president of the United States of America. In testimony whereof i have hereunto set my hand an John Langbon. WASHINGTON'S ACCEPTANCE.

When, on Tuesday December 23, 1783, General Washington presented to congress, at Annapolis, Md., the formal resignation commission as General and Command er-in-Chief, he expressed a determination never again to re-enter public life, though he was then less than lifty-two years of age and n the full vegor of physical and mental man hood. But in the succeeding five years events had so shaped themselves that he was the only man in the infant republic who factions, quiet agitation and direction to the destinies of Not that the four or five million. re destitute of statesmen, patriality needed for the emergencies tienjamin Franklin, though i . was still alive; and the names r Livingston, Thomas Jefferson, thur St. Clair, Roger Sherman, ry, General David Humphreys, x, Governor Clinton, Elbridge Ellsworth, Robert Morris terry. Philip Schuyler, John Jay, and than Trumbe !, will occur Baron Steuben, Richard Henry Lee, Jame Jona

Trumbu ! will occur to every Washington had received the notification of his election a sufficient time in advance of Mr. Thompson's arrival, to thoroughly deliberate upon the situation, and he was prepared, after a brief conversation with the officer of congress, to reply to his announcement as follows:

'I am as much affected by this fresh preof of my country's esteem and confidence that alleres exh best captain my gratitude. While

I realize the arduous nature of the task which is imposed and feel my own inability to per-form it, I wish that there may not be reason for regretting the choice; for indeed, all can promise is only to accomplish that which can be done by an nonest zeal. Upon con-sidering how long time some of the gentlemen of both houses of congress have been at New York, how anxiously desirous they must be to proceed to business, and how deeply the public mind appears to be im-pressed with the necessity of doing it speed ily, I can not find myself at liberty to delay my journey. I shall, therefore, be in readiness to set out the day after to-morrow and shall be happy in the pleasure of your com-pany; for you will permit me to say that it is a peculiar gratification to have received this communication from you."

THE JOURNEY FROM MOUNT VERNON. Accordingly, on Thursday. April 16, 1789, the President-elect, accompanied by Genera David Humphreys, of Connecticut, and Sec retary Charies Thompson, began the journey which ended on Thursday of the following week in New York City, where two days previously Vice-president Adams had taken the oath and been inaugurated.

That night he slept at Bladensburg and next day reached Baltimore, Some miles outside the Moaumental City the president was met by a large body of citizens on horse-back, and, amid the booming of cannon and "through crowds of admiring spectators" he was conducted to Mr. Grant's tavern. On Saturday morning at half-past 5, the presi-dential party left Baltimore, as they had en-tered, to the sound of artillery, and escorted by many prominent citizens; that evening he reached Havre de Grace and slept at Knight's Inn. The next morning the party crossed the Susquehanua, and on the borde f Delaware were met by a company from Washington. Here the excessive regard for the Sabbath prevented a proposed illumina tion of the houses, for which "the dec oration of a vessel in the Delaware opposite to Market street" was substituted. Sunday night he passed at the Lafayette House, Wilmington, and rose at daybreak. oration of Then on an empty stomach General Wash-ington was obliged to listen, for some weary hours, to addresses and long-winded speeches from the Burgesses and Common council and other orators. So without breakfast he left the patriotic but inconsiderate town, and broke his fast at the Washington House, in Chester, Pa. From this point his progress was a pageant. Shortly after leaving Chester a detachment of horsemen, under command of Captains McDowell and Thompson, in the processing the control of the co joined procession. The civic societies repre-sented in the line were headed by the veteran soldier and statesman, Arthur St. Clair, gov

ernor of the Western Territory.
The party crossed the Schuykill into Phil adelphia, where a military review, civic pro-cession and a magnificent banquet testified to the citizens' regard for their distinguished guest. The City Tavern sheltered him that night, and early the next morning he was awakened by the peals of the old Liberty bell. Nearly every institution in the city presented him with an address before he left town at 10 o'clock.

NEARING NEW YORK. Washington dined at Samuel Henry's City Tayern, in Trenton, N. J., and drove to Princeton late in the afternoon to spend the night of Tuesday, the 27th, it is supposed, with the president of the college, the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, not forgetting to write a note of thanks to the young ledies of Trenton, who had been consumuous in the Trenten, who had been conspicuous in the enthusiastic reception the town had extended

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Washington left Princeton under military escort and took the old road to New Brunswick, where he was mot by the war gov-ergor, William Livingston, who drove with him to Woodbridge, where Wednesday night was passed.

On Thursday, 23d, he breakfasted at Samuel Smith's public house in Elizaceth-port, and then waited upon the congressional committee at the residence of Elias Bondinot, charinan of the committee Residence in the delegation of the committee Residence in the delegation, amid neals of ar-

Bondinot, chairman of the committee It was just 12 o'clock noon, amid seals of artillery when, at felizabethtown Point, Washington stepped abourd a magnificent barge which had been made to convey him up the bay to New York. The beat cost between two hundred and three hundred pounds, and was rowed by thirteen masters of vessels, dressed is white

uniforms and black caps, ornamented with fringes. In the president's barge, and the six others accompanying, were the congres-sional committee, John Langdon, Charles Carroll, and William Samuel Johnson, of the carron, and William Sainlet Johnson, of the senate, Elias Boudinot, Theodoric Bland, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Egbert Benson, and John Lawrence, of the house; Chancellor Livingston; John Jay, secretary for foreign affairs; Samuel Osgood, Arthur Lee and Walter Livingston, commissioners of the treasury; General Henry Knox, secretary of war; Ebenezer Hazard, postmaster-general; Colonel Nicholas Fish, adjutant-general of the forces of New York state; Richard Varick, recorder of the city, and other dignitaries The grandest procession that had ever been seen in New York greeted the party as they came to the Murray wharf about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and escorted the president elect to the Hoffman house, at the junction of Cherry and Pearl streets, on Franklin square. He dined that evening with Governor Clinton: the ensuing week was spent quietly and unostentatiously.

APRIL THIRTIETH, SEVENTEEN-EIGHTY-NINE For nearly a fortnight crowds had been pouring into New York, the taverns and boarding houses were filled to repletion, every private house was thronged, and ever the merchant ships and coasters were pressed into service, and many persons slept in tents on the common, so eager were the citizens to witness the crowning act of the colonial revolution and national evolution. The enter of attraction was Federal Hall, wher the New Congress sat. It stood on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, at the head of Broad street, where the custom house now stands. It had originally been the city hall built from stone which was taken from the old fortifications. The building transformed at an expense of \$32,000, con tributed by a number of wealthy gentlemen when it had been selected by the continental as the place of meeting of the new congress; and its name was changed with its architec

The ceremonies of the day were ushered in by a salute fired at daybreak from the batteries of old Fort George below Bowling Green. At that early hour the streets were rapidly filling up. At 8 o'clock the sky was overcast, and presented every appearance of an impending heavy storm; but at 9 o'clock, when the bells in the church steeples and in the belfries of the public buildings began their joyous peats, the clouds broke and the glad sunshine burst forth. In all the churche divine service was held, "to implore the blessings of Heaven upon their new Govern-ment, its favor and protection to the President, and success and acceptance to his Administration.

At noon the procession that was to conduct George Washington to the inauguration at Federal Hall assembled in Franklin Square. There were public officials, civic societies bands of music, the usual military display and, of course, "citizens on foot and on horseback." Prominent places were assigned the new cabinet, the congressional committees and the state and munic pal authorities. Colonel Morgan Lewis, grand marshal, and Majors Van Horne and Morton his aides, were at the head of the procession followed by over five hundred soldiers, con sisting of a troop of horse, the artillery, two companies of grenadiers, a company of light infantry, the battalion men, a company in the full uniform of Scotch Highlanders with the national music of the bagpipe; the sheriff Robert Boyd, on horseback; the senate com Robert Boyd, on horseback; the senate com-mittee—Richard Henry Lee, Ralph Izard and Tristam Dalton; the president in a state coach drawn by four horses, attended by Colonel Humphreys and Tobias Lear, in the the president's own carriage; the committee of the house—Egbert Benson, Fisher Ames and Daviel Carroll; John Jay, General Henry Knox, Chanceller Livingston; Sam-nel Oscood, Arthur Lee and Walter Livingsuel Osgood, Arthur Lee and Walter Living ston, the chief heads of departments; his ex cellency the Count du Moustier, and his ex-cellency Don Diegode Gardoqui, the French and Spanish ambassadors; other gentlemen of distinction and a multitude of citizens.

WASHINGTON AT PEDERAL HALL.

chamber. At the door of the chamber, to which the eyes of the vast throng which packed the room were directed, General Washington was met by Vice-president John Adams and con-ducted to the chair. On the right were the vice-president and the senate, and were the vice-president and the senate, and on Washington's left the speaker and the house of representatives. The vice-president then said:

"Nir, the senate and house of representatives are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the constitution, which will be administered by the Chancellor of the state of New York." "I am ready to proceed," was the reply

given in the calm and dignified manner which distinguished the nrst president. Mr. Adams led the way to the gallery over the main entrance to the building, and facing Broad street. General Washington followed, surrounded by as many of the higher functionaries as could find room in the confined space of the balcony. Of the group, perhaps the most striking figure was Robert R. Livingston, in a full dress of changellor's robes. Secretary Otis carried the bible on a crimson cushion and stood at General Washington's right between him and the chancellor. The bible borne by the secretary, was one borrowed from St. John's lodge of Masons near by it having been discovered, almost at the last

moment, that there was no copy of the scrip-tures in Federal Hall at the time. It was opened at the fiftieth chapter of Genesis. At the proper moment Chancellor Living ston raised his hand and said to Washing ton: "You do solemnly swear that you wil faithfully execute the office of President of he United States and will to the best of your ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States! These words were repeated by the president, who then bowed his head and kissed the open book, adding in a solemn tone of voice and with much emotion. "I swear, so help me God."

"It is done," said the chancellor, who immediately proclaimed, "Long live George "PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

The president bowed to the vast crowd, who interspersed with cheer after cheer the reports of thirteen cannon. The scene is described by Miss Eliza Quincy, an eye wit-ness: "I was on the roof of the first house in Broad street, which belonged to Captain Prince, the father of one of my school companions, and so near Washington that I could aimost hear him speak. The windows and the roofs of the houses were crowded, and in the streets the crowd was so dense that it seemed as if one might literally walk on the heads of the people. The balcony of the hall was in full view of this assembled multiple. In the center of it was placed a table with a rich covering of the people of the sale with a rich covering of the people of the pe red velvet, and upon this, on a crimsor velvet cushion, lay a large and elegant bible This was all the paraphernalia for the august scene. All eyes were fixed upon the balcony where, at the appointed hour. Washington entered, accompanied by the chancellor of the state of New York, who was to administer the oath; by John Adams, vice-president; Governor Clinton and many other dis-"liy the great body of the people he had

"By the great body of the people he had probably never been seen except as a military hero. The first in war was now to be the first in peace. His entrance on the balcony was announced by universal shouts of joy and welcome. His appearance was most solemn and demified. Advancing to the front of the balcony, he laid his hand on his heart, bowed several times and then retired to a seat near the table. The populace appeared to understand that the scene had peared to understand that the scene had overcome him, and were at once hushed in profound silence. After a few moments Washington arose and came forward. Chancellor Livingston read the oath, according to the form prescribed by the constitution, and Washington repeated it, resting his hand upon the table. Mr. Otis, the secretary of the senata, then fook a bible and raised it to the lips of Washington, who stooped and kissed the book. At this moment a signal was given by raising a flag on the cupola of the hall for a general discharge of the artillery of the battery. All the bells of the city rang out a peal of joy, and the assembled multitude sent forth a universal shout. The president again bowed to the people, and peared to understand that the scene had president again bowed to the people, and

then retired from a scene such as the proudest monarch never enjoyed."

AFTER THE INAUGURATION. Only a few moments elapsed between the ceremony of administering the oath and the return of the distinguished gentlemen to the senate chamber, where President Washing ton delivered his inaugural address. all the early maugurals this one possesses the merit of brevity, may hap because it was considered, in those days, a speech to con gress and not to the people.

Calm, self-possessed and imperturable as

General Washington always was, President Washington betrayed a great degree of nervousness during the delivery of his address. Senator Maclay writes: "This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed He trembled, and several could scarce make out to read, though it must be supposed he had often read it be-fore. He made a nourish with his right hand, which left rather an ungainly impression. I sincerely, for my part, wished all set ceremony in the hands of dancing masters, and that this first of men had read off his address in the plain manner, without ever taking his eyes from the paper; for I feel hurt that he was not first in everything'

From the senate chamber the president was escorted to St. Paul's church on Broadway, corner of Church street, now faced by the Astor house on the latter and by the Herald building, on the former street. The procession moved up Wall street and Broadway, in the same order it had observed on the march to Federal Hall, with the difference that the president, vicepresident, the two houses of congress and ost of those who attended the inauguration proceeded on foot. At the church Rt. Rev Dr. Samuel Provocst, bishop of the Episco-pal churches in New York, conducted an appropriate religious service. After prayers had been said and the Te Deum sung, Washington entered the state coach and was driven to his home. Foster Ames describes the president in the church:

'I was present," he writes, "in the pew with the president, and must assure that after making all deductions for the usion of one's fancy in regard to characters, I still think of him with more veneration than for any other person. Time has made havoc upon his face. That, and many other circumstances not to be reasoned about, conspired to keep up the awe I brought with me.'

THE ENDING OF THE DAY. In the evening the whole city was ablaze with lights and fireworks. Many of the houses were beautifully illuminated, none more so than those of the French and German ambassadors, who both lived on Broad-way near Bowling Green, and the scene was wonderful, for a century ago, animated and enchanting. President Washington walked along Broadway as far as the Battery, to see the spectac le, and expressed the warm-At 10 o'clock Washington returned on foot

the throng of people being so great as not to permit a carriage to pass through it. The ball which it was intended to give on the evening of inauguration day was post-poned that the wife of the president might attend. But when it was learned that she wouldn't arrive in New York until the last of May, it was decided to give the ball on the evening of May 5. It was a brilliant assem-bly. The Century Magazine describing the scene says, "About three hundred persons were present. It is related that the presi-dent, who had danced repeatedly while commander-in-chief, danced in the catillion and minuet at this bali. The company tired about 2 o'clock, after having enjoyed a most agreeable evening. Joy, satisfaction and vivacity was expressed in every counte-enance, and every pleasure seemed to be heightened by the presence of a Washing-

Living Creeds. Hannah More Kohaus in the Inter-Ocean. Crown thy brow with virtue's leaves, Impearl thy ups with truth; Star thine eyes with honest smiles, And innocence of youth

Set thy words with accents kind, And gem with love thy deeds; Jewel thy heart with holy thoughts, And cast away dead creeds.

THE FATHER OF ARBOR DAY

Fittingly Honored at His Home in Nebraska City.

MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

The Celebration the Most Elaborate Ever Held There-Tree Planting in Morton Park-Eloquent Speeches.

The Home of Arbor Day. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 27 .- [Special

to THE BEE.]-The scriptural aphorism that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country," has no local application to Nebraska City and the Hon. J. Sterling Morton. The gayly decorated streets of last Monday, the brightly dressed school children in line with flags and banners, the home organizations, military and civic, the great outpouring of citizens and of neighbors from the surrounding country were all no less substantial witnesses to the enthusiasm with which Arbor day is celebrated in the city, where the idea was born than to the grateful regard in which its founder is held by those among whom he has lived and moved for more than thirty years.

The celebration was the most elaborate ever held in Nebraska City. Distinguished visitors were present from abroad as invited guests of the city and with much appropriateness, the invitations were given with, but few exceptions to old friends of Mr. Morton and old residents of the state. Among them were Hon, James M. Wool-worth and Dr. George L. Miller, each of whom dates his intimacy with J. Sterling Morton to "the days of the fifties," Richardson, esq., of Omaha, and Major J. W. Paddock, of the Nebraska pioneers, and Hon, A. J. Sawyer, mayor of Lincoln, who delivered the principal address. The oc-casion was one of double interest. It invoived the commemoration of Arbor day and the first public planting of trees in the beautiful park, the magnificent gift of Mr. Mor ton to his neighbors and fellow citizens. Business was generally suspended, the city was gay with bunting, the schools took twenty four hours' recess, and children teachers and parents joined in the fes tivities

At 2 o'clock the procession, which was over a mile in length, started through crowded streets in the direction of Morton park, preceded by the line Bruce Comman dery band of Red Oak, Ia. Arriving at the park, ranks were broken and the celebrants gathered around the stand which had been erected on a sightly know to accompdate the speakers, and which commanded a sweeping view of the grounds. Hon. James M. Wool worth was the first speaker. His remarks were largely of a retrospective and a per-sonal nature. He referred feelingly to the occasion, which he pronounced a tribute to an idea and to a man. He touched in graceful language upon the long and pleasant in timacy between Mr. Morton and himself spoke of the importance of the idea which he had evolved and worch, unlike many origin-ators of ideas, Mr. Morton had lived to see generally adopted as a public benefaction and in glowing terms culogized, the hand-some gift which be had presented to Nebraska City.
Hou. A. J. Sawyer, of Lincoln, followed

with a scholarly and carefully prepared ora-tion upon Arbor thay and Tree Planting which occupied an bour its delivery, but which was full of interest from the exordium to the close. He was followed by Dr. George I. Miller, of Omaha, who was greeted very warmly and sincerely by both platform guests and spectators. Dr. Miller's remarks, which were evidently largely imprompts called forth by the occasion, were delivared with much feeling. He spoke of the seven years which had elapsed since he had last been in Nebraska City, and of the facility of suchess which came over him as he looked across the fields into the cemetery I them to the last.

where those once near and dear to him, and who had formerly welcomed him in their midst, lay sleeping the last sleep of death. 'I remember well the time," said the speaker, "when this region of beautiful country, now panoplied in the fuxuriance of spring, was considered a barren desert, and when the hardy settlers who entered it to till its soil and make it their homes, were looked upon as little less than madmen. All honor to the sturdy manhood and womanhood which for thirty years has been en-He then referred by name to several of the early settlers who have passed away and to the sense of personal loss which he feit in their death. "I can not," he said, "dwell on the subject under the shadow of a home where I have visited many years, for my memory perforce lingers upon those whose smile and cordial, hand-grasp once bade me warm welcome to a generous hospitality. It warm welcome to a generous hospitality. It is thirty-five years since I met the friend and benefactor of Nebraska City, and we met as boys. He has had the singular good fortune to have been able to be of great use not only to his community and neighbors, to his state, but to his country. Arbor Day now celebrated in nearly every state in the union, will be his monument as long as time shall last. Like the poet of ancient times he can say, 'I have erected a monument more last-

Dr. Miller then spoke in generous culogy of Mr. Morton's gift of the park in which he was speaking, and assured his listeners that they too, had a duty to perform.
was to preserve, to maintain and to beautify the spot. He urged them to warning from the example take warning from the example of Omaha which had allowed its park to degenerate into a pasture, and begged them to make it a pleasure ground, where children might study nature in her changing moods and where the eye might derive gratification from the contemplation of its scenery; such a park as for generations to come might be a fitting memorial to the generosity of its donor. He closed by a promise that in the future he intended to be

nearer to Nebraska City than in the past, for he felt very near to all its citizens. In the evening Mr. Morton, who, during the ceremonies, was deeply affected, enter-tained at dinner a number of invited guests. During the afternoon several thousand trees were planted in Morton park and throughout the city. Most of those set out in the park were evergreens. The land is already heavily wooded with oak and ash and will require little landscape gardening to make it a most attractive and lovely spot. It lies directly adjoining Mr. Morton's beautiful tiful home, whose lawns and orchards slope down to its rear. Gently rolling its rapby is peculiarly adapted for park ses. Twelve miles of drives will be laid out, winding around two lakes, the grounds will be fenced and the twenty three acres made in all respects worthy of their name.

The Dozen Greatest Poets. Perhaps I may now be permitted to recapitulate the list of a dozen English

poets whom I ventured to quote as the manifest immortals of our British Parnassus, says Edmund Gosse in the Forum. They are Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats. It will be noticed that there are thirteen names here, and my reviewers have not failed to remind me that it is notoriously difficuit to count the stars. The fact is that Gray, the real thirteenth, was an afterthought, and I will admit that, although Gray is the author of what is perhaps the most imposing single short poem in the language, and although he has charm, skill, and distinction to a -... marvelous degree, his originality, his force of production, was so rigidly limto the first rank. No doubt the explosive force which eggs a very great writer on to constant expression was lacking in the case of Gray, and I yield him-a tender babe, and the only one of my interesting family which I will rest are inviolable, and I will defend